

### Coding rules for types of ethnic markers, EPR Version 3

Each ethnic group is assigned a sub-type of ethnicity, depending on the primary diacritica that the political actor who introduces the category into the political arena considers relevant (except in situations in which a group is discriminated, where the criteria of the dominant groups defines the boundaries). The following sub-categories are available.

- 1 **Ethno-religious** groups, where the group boundary is marked by membership in different religions/sects. Examples: Shii-Sunite in Iraq, Protestant-Catholic in Northern Ireland; Serbs-Bosniaks-Croats in Bosnia.
- 2 **Ethno-linguistic** groups, where the group boundary is marked by language differences. Examples: Romanians-Hungarians in Romania; French Swiss-German Swiss-Italian Swiss in Switzerland.
- 3 **Ethno-racial** groups, which are defined by “shared blood”, indicated either by phenotypical criteria—how people look physically—or by genealogical descent (or both): Blacks-Whites-Asian Americans in the US; Afro-Colombians in Colombia. Since most ethnic categories are defined with reference to descent and ancestry, only those descent-defined groups will be coded as ethno-racial where no other markers are prominent (Tutsi and Hutu in Rwanda).
- 4 **Ethno-cultural** groups, where broad ideas about differences in lifestyle—in the Weberian sense: dress, diet, art, music and dance; codes of behavior/norms—are evoked to mark group boundaries. Examples: Indigenous groups in Mexico and Latinos in the U.S.
- 5 **Ethno-regional** groups, where a shared regional identity—including homeland attachments—is considered to be most important, but no differentiation on the basis of religion, language, phenotype or lifestyle is made. Example: Northerners in Uganda, Nuristanis in Afghanistan.
- 6 **Ethno-professional** groups, where profession—in the broad sense of what people do for a living, or what their ancestors did for a living, within an established division of labor—are the primary criterion to differentiate between groups. Examples: Burakumin, certain castes in India and Nepal. Most nomads or cattle raising groups will not be ethno-professional groups, but classified as ethno-cultural (if not ethno-linguistic etc.) because raising cattle is not seen as a specialized task within a division of labor, but as an independent life-style apart from that of (say) agriculturalists.
- 7 **Mixed category:** For cases where it turns out to be impossible to determine whether language, religion, phenotype, culture, region or profession is more important. Example: the Hazara in Afghanistan, which are Shii and also of Mongolian descent, both are considered important.

Majorities are more difficult to code since the markers used to define them may vary depending on which minority group they are compared to. We choose those markers that are used to define the majority of group boundaries. In cases where one minority group is demographically much larger than others, we weighed accordingly.